



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
-----------------	-------------	----------------------	---------------------	------------------

10/591,093

08/29/2006

Jiro Kondo

52433/861

7884

26646 7590 02/01/2010

KENYON & KENYON LLP
ONE BROADWAY
NEW YORK, NY 10004

EXAMINER

COHEN, STEFANIE J

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1793

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

02/01/2010

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/591,093	Applicant(s) KONDO ET AL.	
	Examiner STEFANIE COHEN	Art Unit 1793	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 October 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 1-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mellstrom et al (WO8902415).

Mellstrom teaches a method for the purification of silicon wherein the method is preferably carried out such that silicon is melted and heated to 1500-1600oC in a melting furnace, whereupon the slag forming agent is added. The particle size of the slag forming agent is not critical, but less fumes and less dust are obtained if coarser materials are used. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that the slag forming agents would be in powder form because Mellstrom teaches a suitable particle size for the slag forming agents may be added in one or several runs.

The composition of the slag suitably is .1-50% by weight of solid chlorine compounds, 0-50% by weight of at least one compound selected from the group consisting of oxides, carbonates and hydroxides of alkali and or alkaline earth metals and 0-80% by weight of silica.

After the addition of the slag forming agents and heating for the desired period of time, the melt in the furnace consists of 2 phases, a lower silicon phase and an upper slag phase. Thus, the slag is a top slag. To be able to separate the silicon from the slag, it may be necessary to allow the slag to cool somewhat to cause it to set.

Further, the slag forming agents constitute the extraction phase ie some impurities pass from the silicon phase into the slag phase.

Regarding claim 2, Mellstrom teaches after the addition of the slag forming agents and heating for the desired period of time, the melt in the furnace consists of 2 phases, a lower silicon phase and an upper slag phase. Thus, the slag is a top slag. To be able to separate the silicon from the slag, it may be necessary to allow the slag to cool somewhat to cause it to set.

Regarding claims 3 and 6, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to optimize the interval time of adding the additives to discharging to achieve maximum purification of the silicon material.

Regarding claims 4-5 and 7, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that the order of the addition of the slag materials would have no impact on the final silicon product as long as all the components are well mixed.

Regarding claims 8 and 10, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to discharge already formed slag as many times as needed to obtain additional space for further treatment of the raw silicon having a boron concentration.

Regarding claim 9, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to optimize the interval time of adding the additives to discharging the formed slag to achieve maximum purification of the silicon material.

Regarding claim 11, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to discharge already formed slag as many times as needed to obtain additional space for further treatment of the raw silicon having a boron concentration.

Further, Mellstrom teaches producers of solar cell silicon have especially wished for a boron reduction to 1-5 ppmw in the starting material, and this has not been possible with the prior art techniques.

Regarding claim 12, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to optimize the quantity of silica and sodium carbonate added to the molten silicon to obtain the purist form of silicon.

Regarding claim 13, Mellstrom, example 1, teaches the slag forming agents consisted of 250 kg CaO which can be considered the one compound selected from the group consisting of oxides, carbonates and hydroxides of alkali and or alkaline earth metals and 875 kg of SiO₂.

Art Unit: 1793

Therefore, this would result in a mol ratio of the moles of silicon in SiO_2 to moles of the alkali element in one or both of the carbonate of alkali metal and the hydrate of a carbonate of an alkali metal to be around 3.

Regarding claims 14 and 15, Mellstrom teaches the composition of the slag suitably is .1-50% by weight of solid chlorine compounds, 0-50% by weight of at least one compound selected from the group consisting of oxides, carbonates and hydroxides of alkali and or alkaline earth metals and 0-80% by weight of silica.

Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mellstrom (WO890215) as applied to claim 1 and further in view of Hurley (1992). Although Mellstrom teaches a method for the purification of silicon, Mellstrom does not teach adding an additive to increase the viscosity of the slag.

Hurley, abstract, teaches a slag composition where the addition of alumina increases the viscosity and the Tc of the slag and therefore making the slag less corrosive.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate alumina as taught by Hurley in molten silicon/slag composition because Hurley teaches the alumina will increase the viscosity and the Tc of the molten silicon/slag mixture and therefore make the slag less corrosive.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-16 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant argues Mellstrom discloses that the carbonate of an alkali metal may be added as a slag component, but Mellstrom further requires the addition of a chloride as an essential slag forming component.

Claim 1 is a comprising claim and therefore can include addition steps or slag components into the purification method.

Although the Mellstrom examples teach using CaO, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use at least one compound selected from the group consisting of oxides, carbonates and hydroxides to obtain the maximum purification possible.

Further, more evidence needs to be disclosed by the applicant on how the Hurley reference does not overcome the deficiencies of the Mellstrom reference.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to STEFANIE COHEN whose telephone number is (571)270-5836. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday 9:30am-6:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Melvin Curtis Mayes can be reached on 5712721234. The fax phone

Art Unit: 1793

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Stefanie Cohen

1/27/2010

SC

January 29, 2010

/Melvin Curtis Mayes/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1793